

of *A. brunneus* from *A. porcatius*, as Stejneger has suggested, it should be noticed that *A. brunneus* is much more similar to *A. carolinensis* than is *A. porcatius*.

—Thomas Barbour.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RICORDII IN FLORIDA.

The capture of a specimen of *Eleutherodactylus ricordii* (Dumeril et Bibron) at Eau Gallie about the center of the East Coast of Florida in January of this year was a great surprise as I am reasonably familiar with the fauna of this locality. Cope in his Check List of North American Batrachia and Reptilia (Bull. 1, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1875, p. 31) records it from Southern Florida, Cuba and Bahamas. Boulenger (Cat. Batr. Sal., 1882, p. 213) gives a similar distribution though he had seen no specimens. Later Cope writing again in his Batrachia of North America (Bull. 34, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1889, p. 318) says "A single specimen from Key West, Florida, is now in the National Museum. Its proper habitat is Cuba." This seems to be the single capture upon the strength of which Southern Florida has generally been included in the area of its occurrence.

The Eau Gallie example differs in no wise from Bahaman and Cuban individuals plenty of which are available here in the Museum of Comparative Zoology for comparison.

Stejneger has remarked on the identity of Cuban and Floridan examples (The Bahama Islands, New York, The Macmillan Co., 1905, p. 331). He informs me that there is no specimen in the National Museum from Key West, but one old one labeled "Southern Florida" and four others more recently received from Lemon City.

That this form has reached Florida fortuitously and in very recent times there can be no doubt whatever. The questions of the speed of its dispersal and whether it retains permanently its identity with West Indian examples are of very vital interest. This note is offered with the hope that collectors may be on the watch for this species and that they may record specimens that have or which may in future come to their notice.

—Thomas Barbour.

ON THE NAME OF THE TRINIDAD CEREBEA.

The yellow-breasted honey-creeper from Trinidad was named *C. [areba] trinitatis* by Lowe (Ibis, Oct., 1907, 566), but unfortunately Bonaparte (Comp. Rendus, 38, 1854, 258) gave the same name to the blue honey-creeper, now known as *Cyanerpes cyaneus trinitatis* (cf. Hellmayr. Nov. Zool. xiii, 1906, 8). As this leaves the yellow-breasted bird from Trinidad, if distinct from *C. luteola*, without a name it may be called *Cereba luteola hellmayri*.

—J. H. Riley.